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moths for their arrowy flight, which may balance the lower type of neuraction in the Hawk moths. A result of my recent studies is the recognition of the compact structure of the *Sphingides*, so that I return to a view published by me a long time ago, but since practically abandoned, that the family *Sphingidæ* is probably only susceptible of tribal division. Such an instance does not occur a second time in the Lepidoptera, the series, certainly until we come to *Acherontia*, affording me no character which seems of sub-family value, corresponding in any way to the features which I have used as basis for these groups in the *Saturniides*.

OETA FLORIDANA *Neumoegen*.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, PH.D.

Mr. Neumoegen briefly described this form (Can. Ent., xxiii, 123) as a variety of *O. aurea* Fitch, from the upper Indian River, Florida. I have been acquainted with the larva for some time at Lake Worth and Miami, but only recently bred them to imago. The larvæ live gregariously in a large, loose and open web among the leaves of the bitter-wood tree, *Simaruba glauca*. They are unusually long and slender, of a dark brown color, and remaining motionless in the web, look like pieces of sticks accidentally caught in a spider's web. The pupa is formed in the same location and is colored in the same manner.

O. floridana, larva. Slender, the abdominal segments elongated, one-half longer than thick, the thoracic segments not unusually elongated. Head rounded, scarcely bilobed, prominent and proportionately large; black, a labial line, bases of antennæ, and the tubercles of the setæ white; width 2 mm. Thoracic feet large and well developed, the abdominal ones small, short, the crotchets simple, distributed rather regularly over the surface of the plant, not in rows. Setæ simple, the sub-primaries present. The prothoracic shield is united with the pre-spiracular tubercle, forming a large shield, bearing the usual nine setæ; subventral tubercle with three setæ. Mesothorax with ia and ib, iia and iib, iv and v approximate, iii remote, vi with two setæ. Abdominal setæ somewhat modified on account of the lengthening of the segments; iv and v are drawn far apart and, though not more out of line than is frequent, v is slightly the more dorsad of the two, which, together with its remote position, suggests somewhat the condition found in the *Sphingidæ*. Tubercles i and ii are nearly in line, iv is small and vi very large; vii is composed of one large and two small setæ above the base of the foot. Otherwise normal.

Color chocolate brown; a broad orange-brown dorsal band, reaching to tubercle ii and along joints 3 to 12, contains a dorsal row of small white spots and a similar border on each side; a row of tiny white dots above tubercle iii; another broad brown band subventrally, from tubercles v to vii and joints 4 to 11, bordered above by a narrow pulverulent white line; a dark spot on tubercle vi; spiracles pale; setæ white; length 25 to 30 mm.